Resilient Trees 3.0 - Tree Key ID

Europe & North America:
Canary Pine (Pinus canariensis)
American Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos)

South America:
Brazilian Pepper (Schinus terebinthifolia)

Australia:
Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)
Broad-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca quinquenervia)
Kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus)

Asia:
Chinese Banyan (Ficus microcarpa)
Chinese Elm (Ulmus parvifolia)
Camphor Tree (Cinnamomum camphora)

Canary Island pine

Pinus canariensis, the Canary Island pine, is a species in the genus Pinus, family Pinaceae, native and endemic to the outer Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Hierro and La Palma) in the Atlantic Ocean. It can be distinguished from other pines by its narrow, upright growth and rough, deeply fissured, reddish brown bark. It has long graceful needles that are bundled in threes.

American Sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua, commonly called the American sweetgum, sweet-gum (sweet gum in the UK), alligatorwood, American-storax, bilsted, red-gum, satin-walnut, or star-leaved gum, is a deciduous tree in the genus Liquidambar native to warm temperate areas of eastern North America and tropical montane regions of Mexico and Central America. A popular ornamental tree in temperate climates, it is recognizable by the combination of its five-pointed star-shaped leaves and its hard, spiked fruits. The leaves are three to seven inches broad with glandular serrate teeth. The base is truncate or slightly heart-shaped. The fruit is a multicapsular spherical head and hangs on the branches during the winter. The long-stemmed fruit balls of Liquidambar resemble those of the American sycamore or buttonwood (Platanus occidentalis) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platanus_occidentalis), but are spiny and remain intact after their seeds are dispersed; the softer fruits of Platanus disintegrate upon seed dispersal.
Honey Locust

The honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, also known as the thorny locust, is a deciduous tree native to central North America. It’s distinguished by its open, lacy crown of bright green, fernlike leaves. The greenish flower clusters become flat, twisted, reddish-brown pods. Some cultivars will also develop formidable thorns on the trunk and large branches.

Leaves: Bipinnately Compound, Medium to Light Green  
Flowers: Flowers in Spring or Summer  
Fruit: Brown Pod, Very Large, Fruiting in Summer or Fall  
Bark: Black or Dark Brown, Furrowed, Rridged or Scaly  
Mature tree height: 35 - 70 feet

Brazilian Pepper Tree

*Schinus terebinthifolia* is a species of flowering plant native to subtropical and tropical South America (southeastern Brazil, northern Argentina, and Paraguay). It’s recognized by its gnarled trunk, spreading crown, and clusters of spherical fruits. This cultivar has large oval leaflets.
Red Ironbark

_Eucalyptus sideroxylon_, or Mugga, Red Ironbark or Mugga Ironbark, is a small to medium-sized or occasionally tall tree. The bark is persistent on the trunk and large branches, hard and deeply furrowed, dark grey to black, with upper limbs smooth and whitish. This species has blue leaves and pink flowers that emerge from a whitish capsule that tends to be very round after it matures. Pay close attention to the bark color/texture and shape of pods to distinguish this species from other common cultivars of eucalyptus.

Broad-leaved Paperbark

_Melaleuca quinquenervia_, commonly known as broad-leaved paperbark, the paper bark tea tree or niaouli, is a small to medium-sized tree native to Australia. The bark peels in sheets, and the leaves attach directly to the branches. This cultivar has longer leaves (greater than 1.5”).

====NOTE====

There are many Eucalyptus and Melaleuca species in California. Here’s how to tell if a tree is the specific Resilient Tree species we are looking for:

_Eucalyptus sideroxylon_: Retains bark (rough and deeply furrowed as a result) and is uniquely colored. Pay attention to bark and buds/fruits to distinguish from other eucalyptus species.

_Melaleuca quinquenervia_: Shape and length of leaves are unique compared to other variants. Leaves alternate along the stem and are longer (>1.5”) compared to other melaleuca species.
Kurrajong

The Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) is a small to medium sized tree found naturally in Australia. The extended, greenish-brown trunks of this species tend to bulge in the middle. The bell-shaped flowers are variable in colour (pale to pink) while the leaves vary considerably in shape. The leaves are either simple and pointed, or may be 3 - 9 lobed.

Chinese banyan

Also known as the Indian Laurel Fig. Tends to have a giant rounded crown. Leaves are shiny and dark green. Branches are gray, smooth, and sinuous and is often planted as a street tree.

Leaves: Oval, Glossy Medium to Dark Green
Flowers: Flowers in Winter
Fruit: Mostly Green Multiple Fruit Drupelets, Small, Fruiting in Spring
Bark: Light Gray, Smooth
Mature tree height: 25 - 35 feet
**Chinese Elm**

*Ulmus parvifolia*, commonly known as the Chinese Elm or Lacebark Elm, is a species native to Asia. It can be distinguished from other elms by its scaly, mottled, gray trunk with outer bark that flakes off in patches to reveal an orange and olive green interior bark. The leaves are serrated. The fruits are a yellow-green.

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**Camphor Tree**

*Cinnamomum camphora* (commonly known as Camphor tree, Camphorwood or camphor laurel) is a large evergreen tree that grows up to 20–30 metres tall. The leaves have a glossy, waxy appearance and smell of camphor when crushed. In spring it produces bright green foliage with masses of small white flowers. It produces clusters of black berry-like fruit around one centimetre in diameter. It has a pale bark that is very rough and fissured vertically. It has aggressive surface roots and a trunk that widens as it grows, which tends to lift sidewalks and consume walkways.